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ABSTRACT

This paper shares the impressions of a participant from the 1996 Fulbright-Hays Summer Seminars Abroad Program in Mexico. These impressions address several current interest topics about international relations with Mexico including: (1) immigration; (2) politics; (3) education; (4) the economy; (5) the environment; (6) the media; (7) religion; and (8) Chiapas. (EH)

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Mexico 1996. Fulbright-Hays Summer Seminar Abroad 1996 (Mexico).

by Salvador Lopez

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

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FULBRIGHT-HAYS SEMINARS ABROAD PROGRAM
MEXICO 1996
SUMMARY
Salvador López

In putting together a user friendly summary of my experience in Mexico for use during the Intensive Summer Institute, I have to confess that I had a very difficult time getting started. I have been on overload for quite some time now, and it's been hard for me to figure out where to begin with all this information. Mexico is currently experiencing very dynamic changes at many levels: social, political, economic, religious. These changes will have, and indeed are having, certain consequences for the United States. Issues such as NAFTA, the disappearance of millions of dollars at the end of the Salinas administration, the various political assassinations, the surge of guerrilla activity in the south, and the increase of immigration into the United States will continue to have ripple effects at various levels in the United States. One refreshing consequence of all this dynamism south of the border is the increased interest by many people in the United States, especially in the Southwest, in learning more about the culture and the language (and languages) of our southern neighbors. As I traveled and listened to people, whether they were officials in government, opposition politicians, or the fruit vendor on the street, I got the feeling that the more information I got, the more confused I got. I believe that is precisely what is happening to the Mexican people as they ride on this tidal wave of change. I also got the impression that these changes will be slow in coming, and there will be several unsavory events which will take place as Mexico progresses toward a more democratic society.

Since our trip began on the Texas/Mexico border, and a big part of our activity there was discussing the issue of migration to the border and immigration to the U.S., I have decided to choose that issue as my first topic.

<u>IMMIGRATION</u>

This issue has been one of extreme contention for quite a few years, on both sides of the border. In recent years it has taken on an even higher level of emotion fervor with the passage of Propostion 187 in California and the current immigration legislation making its way through Congress this year (1996). In El Paso we had the opportunity to visit with the regional director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Luis García. He gave us an overview of the INS as we had a brief historical perspective. He even shared that he himself was born in Mexico and was deported to Mexico along with his family as a young boy during "Operation Wetback" in the early years of the Eisenhower administration. He subsequently became a U.S. resident and at the age of 21 became a U.S. citizen while in the military. After returning from Vietnam he was hired by the Service, where he's been ever since.

He spent a considerable period of time explaining the relationship between the U.S. and Mexico regarding the issue of immigration. In the past there really wasn't much of a relationship between the two countries. Before the middle 80's Mexico was very nationalistic and resentful of the U.S. meddling in its affairs. In the last ten years,

however, there has been more activity in the effort of reaching an agreement on this issue. One point which Mr. García made was that according to the Mexican Constitution, a Mexican citizen may move anywhere within the Republic and enjoy full rights as a resident. That means that if someone lives in Michoacán and moves to Ciudad Juárez or Tijuana with designs to go across the border to look for work, legally he may reside at the border for as long as he wishes. If he manages to cross the border, the legality issue is one for the U.S. and not for Mexico. A proposal originally made by the U.S. suggested that Mexico issue exit visas to those people wishing to leave. That didn't go off well with Mexico because of its soverignty rights. Its point was that if Mexicans wished to travel abroad, they simply would apply for a Mexican passport.

Mr. García mentioned that currently the El Paso border area is being strengthened by bringing in more border patrol officers. Besides Mexicans trying to come across there are other nationalities coming in across the same borders. At the present time a new border detension center is being built in El Paso to house the increased number of people being apprehended. Negotiations are also under way to decide what to do with those individuals who are in custody who have been convicted of various felonies and who are also undocumented. He went on to elaborate on the difficulty of apprehending people who enter without inspection. There are so many people who wish to cross that the border patrol many times is overwhelmed. What INS is now trying to do is to work more closely with the Mexican government (which appears to be more willing to cooperate) in the repatriation process and in identifying the actual nationality of those being apprehended. There is also more cooperation with local law enforcement on the Mexican side regarding the criminal element operating in the area. What Mr. García did point out is that, during the negotiations for NAFTA, the issue of immigration was never raised. That notwithstanding, he acknowledged that migration is a global issue and that it needs to be addressed from that perspective.

At noon we met with Carlos Spector, an immigration attorney in the El Paso area. His perspective is that of the basic constitutional rights of those who are already in the country. The important thing to remember, he points out, is that no matter what infraction you may be accused of, every individual is protected by the Fourteenth Amendment from unnecessary abuse. He also points out that the original Immigration Reform Control Act was erroneosly premised on employer sanctions, something he says hasn't worked in Europe according to a report from the GAO. He went on to elaborate how more aggressive legislation is making its way through Congress and, in one instance, has made it through Congress which directly affects immigrants' basic rights. To further elaborate, he mentioned that the term "good moral character" was redefined, and essentially done away with in the antiterrorism bill recently passed. Before this law passed, if a person who had resided over seven years in the United States and was arrested for a felony could, upon completion of restitution for this felony, appeal to an immigration judge to regularize his status based on the number of years in the United States, his historical background in the

country, family ties, and otherwise "good moral character." An immigration judge had the discretion to consider these points during the deportation hearing. Since passage of the antiterrorism law, this discretion has been taken away from judges. A person may have lived here fifty years and be arrested for one felony which would expose him to immediate deportation without recourse to "basic tenets of American jurisprudence." (Spector)

Mr. Spector mentioned that at a recent conference he, along with other professionals in the field of immigration rights, suggested that the United States enact a program much like Mexico's "Kilómetro 28," where immigration would set up checkpoints about 15 to 20 miles away from the border to check for the legal status of those wishing to continue into the United States. This would allow for a free flow of commerce between El Paso and Juárez, for example, as well as more cultural exchange between the two communities on the border (the same could work throughout the border region, from Tijuana and San Diego to Matamoros and Brownsville, TX). For those who argue that people would come across to the U.S. side and take advantage of low-cost health care and free K-12 education, Spector counters that the mechanisms are already in place in order to avoid such a thing to occur, such as proof of residence to enroll kids in school and seek medical attention at the local county facility. Another proposal is that instead of spending money to beef up security on the border, the United States could use that money to look for ways to help Mexico create employment in the interior of the country, providing Mexicans with jobs at fair wages, thereby allowing people to remain in their communities and invest there. In the long run this would pay off for companies in the United States in terms of profits which can be reinvested in the country, slowly improving living conditions for the workers and their families. It is important to mention here that for at least ten years there has been some investment on the border in the way of "maquiladoras," assembly plants which ship products to the United States, Europe and Asia. Supporters feel that this has been a good first step towards industrialing the country. Dectractors point out that workers at these plants currently barely earning enough to make it day by day: around $4.00 to $5.00 a day, not very much considering the high cost of living on the Mexican side of the border. Therefore, purchasing power for these workers is severely limited. Along with that, opponents point out, is the negative effect these plants have had on the local environment. The important thing which needs to be stressed here, as Spector states, is that these are binational problems which demand binational solutions by both countries, and not respond to them unilaterally only by military means and by undermining basic constitutional rights.

POLITICS

In discussing the current political situation in Mexico, it can be said that before 1987, discussing the political landscape of the country was a relatively easy thing to do. The country basically lived under a one-party monopoly of power at federal, state and municipal levels. The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) had held on to power

continuously since 1929. The only things that had changed were two name changes and the personalities of those who were in power. By way of that control on a national level, it made it easy to control the various states and municipalities through government handouts, pressure tactics, fraud, and corruption. The facade of a democratic state worked well for Mexico on an international level. It had three branches of government, its 1917 constitution was modeled in large part on the U.S. Constitution, and elections were consistently held for president every six years. The only problem, which was overlooked by many outside the country, was that the same party always won. Before getting into what has happened since 1987, I feel it is important to understand the political makeup of the nation.

The 1917 federal constitution provides for a democratic, representative form of government at federal, state, and municipal levels. It also calls for a separation of powers at all levels of government. Currently, there are 31 states and one federal district. Elections for president are held every six years and a sitting president cannot be reelected. There is no vice president. If a president dies in office or resigns during his first two years in office, Congress chooses an interim president and designates a date for a special election to pick someone to finish out the term. If a vacancy occurs during the last four years, Congress chooses an interim president to finish out the term. Citizens become franchised at the age of 18. The term for a senator is six years, and that of a representative is three years. The makeup of the federal congress is 500 representatives (deputies) based on population, and 124 senators, four for each of the 31 states. There is an minimum age requirement for each house (21 for deputies and 30 for senators), and no member of the military or clergy may hold a seat in Congress.

As for the federal judicial system, there are some notable differences from the U.S. system. There are currently 11 judges on the Mexican Supreme Court, a change from 21 when President Carlos Salinas entered office in 1988. The term for a Supreme Court judge is 15 years, whereas in the U.S. it is for life.

The other big difference is in the Mexican Constitution. There have been three constitutions in the history of independent Mexico: 1824, 1857, and 1917. Since 1917, the Constitution has been amended at least 400 times. Whereas in the U.S. the task of amending the Constitution is a time consuming and highly political affair (the necessary number of state ratifications required), in Mexico the average time to amend is three days. This points out the hegemony the president enjoyed in maintaining control at all areas of Mexico's political life. This is also a good lead-in to discuss how the political landscape has changed since 1989.

I had earlier mentioned the date of 1987 as a pivotal year in the political evolution of the country. That was the year that the governing PRI was first presented with two major challenges to its political monopoly. The National Action Party (PAN) had nominated for presidential candidate a charismatic northerner by the name of Manuel Clouthier, also known as "Maquillo." (who in 1990 died in a mysterious car accident in

Sinaloa state). He barnstormed the nation making electoral fraud the principal plank of PAN's platform. The important thing was that he was gaining much popular support, especially in the north. The PAN was always seen as the loyal opposition. It had been founded in 1939 by conservative businessmen with links to the Catholic Church. It wanted to present a viable conservative alternative to the revolutionary rhetoric of the party in power. By 1987, however, it became much more than just a "lonely voice in the desert" with Maquillo's candidacy and by PAN's threat of wresting key statehouses from the PRI.

A much bigger problem for the PRI was the defection of two of its major players. One was Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, a former PRI governor of Michoacán state and the son of another very popular president, Lázaro Cárdenas. The other was Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, a former PRI chairperson who had also held several important cabinet posts in previous administrations. They formed a coalition of leftist groups and nominated Cuauhtémoc for president. This presented a very serious problem for the PRI. When election time rolled around in July 1988, the computer "broke down" in Mexico City, and it wasn't until a week later that the results were announced, giving Carlos Salinas de Gortari, PRI's candidate, the victory (a very weak one at about 51% of the vote).

Salinas began his administration with a big loss of creditability since many felt he had "stolen" the election from Cárdenas. He had to get immediately started in gaining support among the various sectors of the nation. He began by initiating an anticorruption campaign, jailing the head of the oil union for gun running. He also initiated a program called Solidaridad (Solidarity), whereby the federal government would provide matching funds to states and local communities for community development. He also privatized national industries such as the banks, the telephone company, and electrical power. It is important to point out that Salinas took full advantage of his presidential power to enact these changes. That is to say that he pretty much stated what he wanted to see happen, and the Mexican Congress, where the PRI held the majority of seats, for the most part did his bidding.

In 1990 the tide of reform took an interesting turn. President Salinas proposed to Congress the suspension of those sections of Article 27 of the Constitution which deal with land distribution, parcels of which were legally known as "ejidos" (communal land). This became a more contentious situation in Congress and in the various states. This was precisely because Article 27 was almost an article of faith which was born during the Mexican Revolution, and one for which many people had died. Salinas's supporters pointed out that the issue of land distribution had become redundant since most harvestable land had already been redistributed. They also argued that those holding these ejidos (ejidatarios) could now sell their land, whereas before that was an impossibility. Those on the other side argued that it created an uneven playing field because the holders of larger ejidos would stand a better chance at cutting a good deal than those with smaller holdings. It created a especially thorny problem in the state of Chiapas, where the impact of Article 27 was never really felt.

At this point I need to mention that in 1989 the coalition of leftists which had nominated Cárdenas for president in 1988 formed a political party by the name of the Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD). The two principal players of the 1988 presidential election, Cárdenas and Muñoz Ledo, became leading members of this new party. It has undergone its own interesting metamorphosis which would be too lengthy to elaborate here. However, its intention was to continue to be a thorn on the side of the PRI throughout the Salinas administration. It is interesting to note, as well, that Salinas gave the go-ahead to finance a small party called the Labor Party (PT). Though the idea of this new party was to present a face of multiparty participation in the political life of the nation, the real goal was to wrest votes from the PAN and the PRD. The PT carried out very visible campaigns throughout the country financed by the ruling PRI. (Oppenheimer: México en la frontera del caos, 1996)

Also, it was around this time that Salinas was looking toward initiating a semblance of political reform in order to pave the way for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). In order to set the stage for this reform, concessions had to be made during some state elections. Though there was formidable resistence withing these states because certain power bases were in jeopardy, PAN was allowed to win a few statehouses. By 1993, many times through fits and starts, the nation was poised to leap toward the brave new world of neoliberalist reforms: political pluralism, economic reform, and a sharing of power with the executive. It was at this time that Salinas was ready to move ahead and negotiate with the U.S. and Canada Mexico's inclusion in the NAFTA agreement, an effort in which he was successful. At the same time he felt it important to communicate to certain key businessmen in Mexico that if they wanted to insure that the march toward economic progress would continue, it would be important to make contributions of at least $25 million U.S. to the PRI presidential campaign in 1994.

In 1994 the lid suddenly blew off Mexico's political and economic pot. On January 1, NAFTA went into effect. At the same time, a revolutionary movement which had been gestating in the jungles of Chiapas for some time burst on the scene, taking over key municipalities in the state. This movement helped to expose fundamental divisions within the PRI. The party was divided basically into three camps: the dinosaurs, who wanted to maintain the status quo; the reformers, who wanted to continue with deeper political reforms; and the technocrats, many of whom were in Salinas's cabinet, who want to move forward toward participation in first world markets. Around the same time the PRI had "chosen" its presidential candidate for 1994, by the name of Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, known to the nation simply as Colosio. Colosio happened to be of the reformist camp. He had definite ideas as to how the nation needed to move ahead on political reform and how soon it needed to do it. Unfortunately for him, he further exacerbated the political divisions with the PRI by his rhetoric and his personal style. In March he was assassinated during a political rally in the northern city of Tijuana, across the border from San Diego. Though there was a valiant effort on the part of the University of California, San Diego, Medical Center, to bring Colosio by helicopter to its hospital, it was not allowed to do so for unexplained reasons.

Colosio's death put Salinas in a very precarious position, since Colosio was Salinas's first choice, a prerogative a president enjoys as also being the head of the party. In order for him to assure that economic and political reforms which he had initiated would continue, he had to walk a political mine field in order to choose another candidate. That meant that he had to take all the tendencies within the PRI into consideration before making his choice. He finally decided on giving his acquiescence to Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León. Zedillo was a big surprise for almost everyone. He was the darkest of dark horses, having previously occupied a cabinet post as well as other government positions. His real visibility came when he was chosen by Colosio to run his campaign. He managed to pull it all together in four and a half months, and in August 1994, he won the presidential election. In the fall of that same year the chairperson of the PRI was assassinated in downtown Mexico City under extremely confusing conditions. In December Salinas handed over presidential power to Zedillo. Two weeks later the rubber band around the peso exchange vis à vis the U.S. dollar snapped. What was once an exchange of three pesos to the dollar suddenly became $7.50 mexcy to $1.00 U.S. People saw their real wages plummet and their monthly payments double, creating almost explosive social conditions in many parts of the nation.

Beginning in 1995 things have taken on a different look throughout much of the country. Many nongovernmental agencies have sprung up to take up the fight for those who for many years have been squeezed out of the political game. In recent months a new organization has been formed by the name of "El Barzón" (Spanish for yoke) in order to prevent the bank takeover of foreclosed property. Many people are clearly seeing the holes in the dominant party and are joining movements such as the "barzonistas" as well as the ranks of opposition parties, the two major ones being the PAN and the PRD. Serious challenges are being made within the traditional trade unions, which have always been linked to the PRI and have been beneficiaries of various types of patronages. The national union has been run by one man since around 1940, and who is now 96 years old. Everyone is bracing for serious confrontations once he leaves the scene. Of particular note is the teacher union, which broke into two groups, one which still owes allegiance to the majority party and the other which is more leftist. Nothing has really been resolved between these two camps, and teachers continue to intermittently call stikes during the school year. The issue of Chiapas is continuing to play itself out, and there is now a guerrilla movement which has sprung up in the nearby state of Guerrero. There are some people who believe that this is a government-inspired movement created to instill fear in the Mexican people regarding a possible revolution, as well as to foment sympathy for the govenment.

In 1997 there will be elections to choose all federal deputies, half of the senate, 10 to 12 state governors and members of half of the state legistatures (which in Mexico are unicameral). There is much talk that the PRI will most likely lose control of the federal congress as well as a few more statehouses (four of which are currently under PAN

control: Baja California Norte, Guanajuato, Jalisco, and Chihuahua). The political landscape will take an even more interesting turn, and it will also be interesting how these new players on the scene will react to issues such as NAFTA, the guerrilla movements in the south, migration from the countryside to the cities, and emigration to the U.S. One thing which is interesting to note (at least for me) is that while I was in Mexico City the PRD had an election to choose its new chairperson. Though both candidates were obviously left-leaning, one, Amalia García, was backed by those who would like to work within the system; the other, Andrés Manuel López Obrador, was supported by those who support current social movements such as the "barzonistas" and the Chiapas guerrillas. The forces of López Obrador won out, making 1997 look even more intriguing. One thing is which will be an outcome of the upcoming elections is the loss of presidential will over the Mexican Congress. The members of that body will insist on having an even larger role in proposing legislation and will no longer take presidential initiatives as decrees. This will put the Mexican Supreme Court in the middle of the skirmishes and will expose any decisions it may make which tend to be favorable to the executive, thereby tainting it with being overly pressured by the president.

One thing not mentioned during this discussion but is a definite reality for many Mexicans is the influence of the various drug cartels in Mexico. It was even published in a magazine that President Zedillo had received as much as $60 million U.S. from Colombian sources toward his campaign in 1994. The drug influence is very present in many parts of Mexico as a viable alternative to an otherwise very bleak economic picture. This is present from areas where it is harvested to the transport network within and outside the country. This presents an enormously large problem in the democratization process. One has to ask: How much political reform are these powerful organizations going to allow in the various municipalities without it upsetting their power base? Will it become as violent as what has been happening in Colombia? In some parts of the country it is already beginning to become a reality. Time can only tell what this element in the Mexican reality holds in store.

EDUCATION

If we were to compare Mexican education on the surface with the educational system in California, for example, we could see that the level of education varies substantially, especially in the area of mathematics and science. The classes are streamlined in such a way that kids coming out of sixth grade in Mexico are at an educational level about nineth grade in California, at least as far as math is concerned. What hampers kids who come here from Mexico is not so much the subject matter per se, but the lack of English language skills necessary to experience success in California schools. Once we look behind that surface, however, we can see that there exist serious inadequacies in the Mexican educational system.

For many years (one can say since colonial times) Mexico's system of education has been highly centralized. All important decisions relating to the running of the schools, including curriculum development and teacher salaries, were made at the Secretaría de Educación Pública (Department of Education) in Mexico City. What is particularly interesting about this arrangement is how money for education is appropriated. The federal budget is currently broken down in the following way: 80% to the federal government, 15% to the various states, and 5% to the municipalities. Seeing the picture from this perspective, one can understand the deep inequities which exist in the system.

This system of centralism has affected teacher salaries over the years. In the best of situations, a teacher currently receives about $400 U.S. a month. In a visit to a primary school in San Francisco Uricho, Michoacán, the principal shared with us that teachers there receive $200 monthly. That translates to between $2400 to $4800 a year. Such low wages have pushed some teachers to break with the govenment-sanctioned union, the National Education Workers Union (SNTE) in order to form their own union, the National Education Workers Confederation (CNTE). While the government is offering a pay raise of 3%, the formal union is pushing for 4%, and the CNTE is going for anywhere from 6% to 100%. There is some dissention within the CNTE as to that issue, as well as skirmishes between the two unions, delaying an ageement with the government as to how high the pay raise will be. Teachers in states as Michoacán and Jalisco have chosen to call wildcat strikes to push the issue to the table.

Innovations in curriculum development in the lower grades have also been slow in coming and quite cumbersome. The practice has been to design such changes in the federal Secretaría in Mexico City and disseminate these changes throughout the country. Textbooks are issued from the federal capital and distributed to the states. The different schools have no say on the issue. There are no conferences at state and local levels where administrators and teachers can select from different types of texts from different publishing companies. In the push to decentralize, states are getting more involved in this issue, as well as in teacher salaries, by injecting topics of a more local nature into the primary and secondary curriculum.

Since teaching is a federal position, teachers are assigned a school by the federal government, and local school directors have no say as to who can teach at which school. That is to say that neither the school director nor a community body (board of trustees) becomes in an interview process. Such decisions are based on seniority and membership in the formal union. Teacher evaluations are spotty at best, and though a mechanism exists to evaluate teachers, it is seldom used to discipline laxness by certain teachers. To complicate matters, because of centralization, many schools lack the basics in order to carry out their mission. As the director of the school in Uricho shared with us, some children are unable to fulfill their homework assignments because they lack pencils and notebooks. He took the opportunity of meeting with us in order to make an appeal to send funds necessary to purchase these items. He also mentioned that there is a serious problem regarding absenteeism in the primary grades. He attributes this to the dire

financial condition in which many families find themselves. There is really no truancy section in any of the schools to deal with this problem. Along with that is the lack of communication between the school and parents. He said it happens in only extreme circumstances.

The sad story exists in the realm of higher education. The highest average education for most Mexicans is between sixth and nineth grade. Putting it strictly in Mexican terms so not to confuse with our system, that is six years of primary school and three years maximum of secondary school. Fewer make it to finish the three years of preparatory school (comparable to the last two years of our high school and somewhat like our old junior college system). From that population about 20% make it into the university system. Though the entrance examination tends to be fairly rigid, the big impediment lies in the number of students a university can admit, leaving many unable to access the system. Cost is also a factor since the lower one is on the social strata, the less likely that person will be able to successfully finish a university career. As the government moves to further decentralize its educational system, this is an issue which will command serious attention.

ECONOMY

As was mentioned in the section POLITICS, the big talk since 1993 has been NAFTA. This agreement was enacted in 1994 among Mexico, the United States, and Canada, in order to lift certain trade barriers which had existed until then. In order to set the stage for NAFTA, President Salinas sought to abrogate certain sections of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution which insured the peasant a parcel of land (ejido) in order to harvest his crops, which he would then sell back to the government for a fixed subsidy. This would open the doors for those "ejidatarios" to sell their land if they so desired, something which was until then against the law. Presumably this would make it easier for the foreign investor to acquire land inside the country for industrial development. The problem existed in the issue of equity. The larger ejidatarios would make out well in the deal while the small ones would feel the crunch. This would also create a climate of pressure for the ejidatario to divest himself of inherited land to pave the way for industrial development. To further exacerbate the problem was that in some remote parts of the country, land reform never really became a reality, such as in poor states as Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Guerrero.

On December 20, 1994, a little over two weeks after President Zedillo's inauguration, the Mexican govenment suddenly devaluated the peso. What was once an exchange rate of three Mexican pesos to the U.S. dollar became $7.50 to $1.00. Workers saw their real wages cut in half and mortgage interests double. In 1995 more that one million Mexican workers were thrown out of their jobs. Currently the number of unemployed stands at from 10 to 30%. People have had to be creative in seeking

employment, usually by either opening up vending stands on the street, joining strolling musician groups, or immigrating into the U.S. It is worth noting that President Zedillo has managed to bring down the inflation rate from 8% in late 1994 to about 1% currently, according to figures at the U.S. Embassy Economic Affairs Office. This has been at a terrible price given the high number of unemployed in the country and the volatile social condition reigning in the nation. As evidence of that, I noticed while I was there that it was constantly difficult to get change when I presented bills of 50 pesos or more in order to pay for things such as restaurant tabs. At first I couldn't understand why, but it didn't take long to figure out that this was deliberate to avoid being a victim of the increased number of robberies occurring in public establishments and even on the highways. In the city of Guadalajara on one particular Friday after the city pulled the police from guarding the banks, there were four robberies. Even places such as banks and post offices have gotten into the habit of having as little money around on any particular day as they can get away with so as not to be an obvious target for a desperate population.

As for NAFTA, the original plan was to put Mexico on a more level economic playing field with the United States and Canada as far as exports and imports were concerned. As mentioned previously, however, in order to set the stage for NAFTA, a key element of the Mexican Constitution had to be somewhat scaled back, ie: land reform and land distribution. This concept was one of three fundamental principals for which the Mexican Revolution of 1910, along with subsoil rights, and effective suffrage. Many Mexicans at the bottom rungs of the economic ladder see NAFTA as way for the well-to-do to become even better off, leaving them in the dust. With the loss of guarantees of getting an equitable price for what is harvested on any given ejido, many small land owners are going to feel the need to sell in order to make ends meet. This also may mean that more people in the countryside may feel even more inclined to take their chances with the increased security at the U.S.-Mexico border to look for work here.

ENVIRONMENT

To take a look at Mexico City on any given day from about October to June, one wonders whether the issue of environmental protection has even arrived to the shores of the country. However, since the beginning of the Salinas administration, there have been steps to deal with this problem. The federal govenment passed a law regarding this issue and created a new cabinet post, the the Attorney General for Protection of the Environment. The current administration has created the Department of the Environment, Natural Resources and Fishing (SEMARNAP), whose job it is to enforce the environmental laws on the books. According to Gerardo Bernache from the Center for University Research in Social Anthropology (CIESAS) in Guadalajara, corruption makes it difficult to enforce such laws. Usually what happens, according to Bernache, is that a company is fined for breaking an environmental regulation, the company pays the fine, and business continues as usual.

On a local level, agencies have been created in some communities to address local issues. The problem with these agencies is that they are very weak, woefully understaffed, and highly suceptible to corruption. Complicating matters, especially in Guadalajara's case, is that the opposition party is now in control and lacks political connections with the traditional power structure in the city and within the state of Jalisco. What is much in evidence are family-owned businesses which are difficult to monitor. Many of these businesses have their connections which are difficult to penetrate. If a certain business feels the pressure from the authorities to "clean up their act," it will appeal to its political connections or simply move to another location and open shop.

The big thorn on the side of the environmentalists, according to Mr. Bernache, is the national oil company, PEMEX. This company is very arbitrary in how it follows the environmental laws and is extremely well-connected at the highest levels. This company was created in 1938 when foreign oil companies were nationalized by the federal government. This company is a national institution which is almost untouchable. There are ample examples where PEMEX is in blatant violation of local and federal environmental regulations and is sufficiently insulated to avoid adverse consequences. I have provided a handout which describes how PEMEX's laxness caused the death of about 300 people in Guadalajara.

Mr. Bernache mentioned that as Guadalajara tries to grapple with the issue of the environment, it has tried to enlist the support of the surrounding communities. This has presented its own set of problems. Since these communities are governed by opposing parties, it is difficult to even get them in the same room, much less to agree with each other. As mentioned earlier local political positions are highly partisan, unlike many communities in the U.S., where mayors and members of the city council are non-partisan positions.

While in Mexico City we met with Ing. Gabriel Quadri de la Torre, who heads the National Institute on Ecology. He mentioned that his agency is only a department for research and recommendations with no enforcement muscle. Since poverty is so overwhelming in the city as well as in the country, there has been arbitrary destruction of jungles, forests and bodies of water. He mentioned that at this time there are over 50 animal species extinct in the country. He also stated that Mexico City suffers from the same problem as Guadalajara in that there are no places to put an adequate number of landfills to handle the enormous amount of waste being produced in the city. Currently, 40% of disposable waste is being recycled, and a more aggressive recycling program needs to be enacted. The big problem for Mexico City, which includes the federal district and a part of the surrounding state of Mexico, is that the current population is at about 20 million, making it the largest metropolis in the world.

As for air quality, Mexico City is in very dire straits. During the dry months, from October through May, the air in the city can be lethal. Newborn babies in hospitals have to be provided with oxygen masks in order to breathe on some days. At the present time Mexico City has a commuter program which is based on cars' license plate numbers. On

each day of the week, plates ending with certain numbers are not permitted on city streets. This is a good first step to cut back the terrible air polution problem the city now has.

MEDIA

When I was in Mexico 25 years ago, I made ample use of the corner periodical stands throughout downtown Mexico City. I was like a kid in a candy store. I could choose from so many publications: *Excelsior, Siempre, Contenido,* and many others. I was fairly politically naive at the time, and what I was really going for was vocabulary enrichment. I soon became frustrated with the caliber of news being put out by these publications as well as by radio and television. Mexico at that time was a closely controlled system as far as the media was concerned, and whatever the government felt was favorable for its position got the appropriate exposure. The governing PRI got all the attention, and very little was given to opposition groups. Since I was taking a few classes at the National Autonomous University, I could avail myself of their underground press, which was fairly active a scant three years after the student massacre of 1968.

This time things were much more vibrant. There is more presence of the Spanish press, an impossibility 25 years ago since there were no relations between Mexico and Franco Spain. The almost immediate liberalization of that press since the death of the dictator has made its way into Mexico. There is much more openness in the Mexican press, and it is basically open season on the excesses of the previous administration. What is even more surprising is that the current administration has gotten substantial negative press, much of it foriegn inspired. In 1994 the presidential election became an international affair. Newspapers such as the New York Times and the Washington Post were running almost weekly reports of the various campaigns (as well as the latest happenings with the Zapatista guerrillas in Chiapas). The European press came over in droves. Spanish reporters were everywhere to be seen. It became the easiest for them because of their spiritual and cultural connection to Mexico as well as because of the language. Such attention forced the country to loosen its grip over the printed word; it was well evident in the types of periodicals I was finding on the street corners.

I am not implying by this that Mexico had suddenly been transformed into a nation where there is absolute freedom of the press. As Dr. Ilya Adler, a media expert from the National Autonomous University pointed out, " . . . Half of the news market would disappear if it weren't in some way connected to corruption money . . . " He stressed that for the press to experience real freedom there needs to be complete independence between ownership and the government, something that doesn't exist now, at least with the more visible and credible news organizations. He feels that television presents a particularly sad case. Television is particularly vulnerable because of existing trust laws. Mexico has not experienced the strong antitrust feelings in the United States at the turn of the century

which gave rise to the antitrust legislation passed before World War I. This is particularly evident in the national television organization, Televisa. Though no longer the monopoly it used to be, according to Dr. Adler, it still thinks like one. In Oppenheimer's 1996 book, México en la frontera del caos, Emilio Azcárraga, the owner of Televisa, had a virtual monopoly of 90% of Mexico's television news. In the negotiations for NAFTA, he had won a ten-year reprieve on foriegn competition. In the meantime, another news organization rose on the scene during the Salinas years. Its name was Televisión Azteca, and its mission was to provide healthy competion to Azcárraga's news organization. Unfortunately for Azteca, it is now the target of an investigation accusing it of receiving money from the brother of former President Salinas (Raúl Salinas), money which was obtained by very questionable circumstances, and something for which Raúl is currently in federal custody. Azcárraga's organization is making the most of this latest scandal, and almost daily, salvos are being fired from each of the networks for everyone to witness. All in all, however, I feel this is the price Mexico will have to pay if it wishes to move toward a more open society.

RELIGION

For many years Mexico was seen as a country where basically one religion was practiced: that which was brought over by Christopher Columbus and Hernán Cortés when they arrived on its shores. Along with gold hungry adverturers, they had brought with them a sizeable number of "spiritual" adventurers: Franciscan and Dominican friars, who were bent on extending the spiritual domain of the Catholic monarchs, much as the soldiers were intent on extending their soveriegns' temporal domain. What was once a thriving activity in Spain, the Inquisition, took on renewed fervor in places such as Mexico and Peru. In fact, the Inquisition lasted a little longer in Mexico than it did in Spain thanks to Napoleon's invasion of that country and the suppression of that activity throughout the Spanish kingdom.

The history of the Catholic Church throughout Mexico's independence has been one of "off and on" vis à vis the govenment. In Mexico's first constitution, 1824, the government took an anticlerical stance. About ten years leader, with the rise of the dictator Santa Anna (who managed to lose Texas, California, and New Mexico to the United States), the Catholic Church was awarded the privileges of a state religion. President Benito Juárez put an end to this favortism in the 1857 Constitution. During the dictatorship of General Porfirio Díaz, the Church acquired new privileges, though the anticlerical laws of 1857 were not abrogated. The 1917 Constitution reinforced those laws, doing such things as nationalizing church holdings. In 1926, in an effort to put muscle to those laws, church activities were suspended for about three years, and a civil war broke out between church sympathizers and the government (there is disagreement as to who started the skirmish). In the 1930's it was agreed that the government and the

Church would coexist as long as the Church would keep its nose out of government policy. That was a wise thing to do, since it was common knowledge that most of the top people in government were practicing Catholics. In a first, Pope John Paul II visited Mexico in 1979 (where he even blessed a chapel at the Mexican White House, Los Pinos, at the behest of the mother of the Mexican president). He has made two subsequent visits, both of which were attended by millions. By then the facade was completely torn, and during the Salinas presidency, a concordat was signed with the Vatican, ending 140 years of non-recognition between the two nations.

In a recent poll shared by Dr. Carlos Garma, a religion expert at the National Autonomous University, the country is broken down in religious preference the following way:

Catholics (at least by name)	89.7%
Protestants (evangélicos)	4.9%
Jewish (judaica)	0.1%
Other	1.4%
None	3.2%
Not determined	0.7%

The Catholic Church appears to be strongest in the center of the country, in states such as Guanajuato, Jalisco, and Aguascalientes. Though there is a Jewish presence in Mexico City, still 92.7% say they are at least marginally Catholic. Interestingly enough, fundamentalist Protestant churches are having their biggest impact where there is currently antigovernment activity, in states such as Chiapas, Guerrero, and Oaxaca. The reason for this, it is felt, is because to those at the bottom of the economic ladder, the Catholic Church is seen as allied with the system of repression, which is the government. The Catholic Church's influence is also eroding in the states closest to the Caribbean (Yucatán and Quintana Roo), where for years there was a strong desire to separate from the central government. This alienation has increased under the conservative policies of John Paul II, making it difficult to take up pressing social causes.

Currently, the government has in place a section where religious groups may register for recognition by the government (Registro Nacional de Asociaciones Religiosas). The idea behind creating this agency was to give equal treatment to all religious groups. However, one group which is out of favor with the government are the Jehovah's Witnesses. They do not accept the government's requirement that all citizens regardless of religious persuasion must swear allegiance to the flag and nation, and all males must serve in the armed forces. Since their beliefs preclude them from doing this, this group has chosen not to register with the Registro Nacional. This has even more sinister consequences for their children. Since pledging allegiance to the flag in school is a weekly affair, these kids may not attended government-subsidized schools, and school authorities must report children who refuse to swear to the flag. Some feel that shoots holes in the government's idea of giving equal treatment to all faiths.

I feel it important to mention here that I was particularly concerned with the presence of the Opus Dei among the ruling class in Mexico. The Opus Dei was founded in the 1940's in Spain by a Spanish priest named José María Escrivá de Balaguer in an effort to fight liberal tendencies within the Catholic Church, such as what was happening in France with the rise of the "worker priest" movement. In the 1950's the conservative Catholic movement crossed the Atlantic and took root in Mexico, some feel with even better results. Many in the top rungs of the Mexican government became members and were able to live within the perimeters of Mexico's official policy toward the Church and still be practicing Catholics. Dr. Garma believes that, though the Opus Dei is present within government, the free masons have a stronger influence, thereby guaranteeing that not too many concessions are made to the Church.

CHIAPAS

I thought I would make special mention of this southern-most state because what has happened here has had an important impact throughout the country, and indeed throughout the world. Before crossing the border into Mexico, we were visited by Dr. Duncan Earle, a cultural anthropologist who lived among the various indigenous groups in Chiapas for three years, and who is currently teaching at the University of Texas, El Paso. He gave us a brief summary of the cultural/linguistic makeup of this border state with Guatemala, which was indeed at one time a part of Guatemala. There are at least six different linguistic groups within the state: Tzotzil, Tzeltal, Tojolabal, Chol, Zoque, and Maya. These are very old cultures which have been able to basically conserve their political and religious structure (as well as preserve their language) despite invasion by Spanish and mestizo colonizers. Their concept of democracy differs greatly from traditional western ideas of how democracy should work. The important element in resolving differences within groups is reaching a consensus. This has made it difficult for the government to introduce democratic reform in the region. These communities don't accept the basic tenet of democracy that everyone is equal. They feel that each person is unique, and what is more important is that everyone come to a basic agreement over an issue. They also see democracy as a group of winners and a group of losers, contrary to their own belief system. They are societies that don't take particularly well to outside intrusion. We were warned that while there we should refrain from taking pictures of people in their regional dress. They believe that the camera steals their souls. They also see language as a powerful tool for either good or bad. The color of one's skin is not of importance; what counts is one's proficiency in language, especially their own.

Politically, Chiapas did not actively take part in the Mexican Revolution of 1910. Therefore, when such things as political and land reform swept most of the country, Chiapas was left out of the reform loop. What in fact happened was that antirevolutionary forces came into the state and pretty much continued to do business the way it was done during the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz. During the Salinas regime, it was decided that

land distribution was no longer the big issue it had been for years. Salinas proceeded, therefore, to set the stage for the suspension of legislation dealing with the splitting up of large land holdings. This in fact was accomplished in 1991 and became law in 1992. This put the Tzotziles and Tzeltales in a very strange situation. By that time, many of them had been pushed out of their ancestral lands and had moved into the Lacandonan Jungle near Guatemala. They had been hoping that Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, which deals with land reform, would finally make it to them. Instead, they were left out of the loop completely. By this time, the different indigenous nations had been pushed to the limit, creating a large vacuum because they felt powerless since they lacked the language and political sophistication to deal with the central government in an effort to seek redress for their problems.

Appearing on the scene to fill the vacuum was Marcos. He was a very charismatic character who had been involved in the Chiapas scene for quite some time. He was a mestizo of the leftist class which confronted the government in the late 60's and early 70's and refused to be coopted by the government of President Echeverría (1970-1976). He was well versed and well informed in terms of what Mexico was doing to enter the world of neoliberalist reforms. He learned the languages of the various indigenous groups in Chiapas and became further politized as to the dire conditions reigning in the area. He earned the respect of the indigenous communities because of his eloquence in Spanish, which they felt would be useful in dealing with the outside world, particularly with Mexico City. When they decided to act, he was chosen as their "subcomandante" (deputy leader). That meant that the leader (comandante) of the movement would be the collective group of Tzotziles, Tzeltales, and other indigenous groups. They came to the conclusion that they had to act to show the world the fallacy of economic reform promised by the enactment of NAFTA. They named their movement the Zapatista Army of National Liberation (EZLN), named after Emiliano Zapata, the revolutionary guerrilla general who fought for land reform during the Mexican Revolution of 1910.

On January 1, 1994, the same day that NAFTA went into effect, the municipal capital of San Cristóbal de Las Casas was taken by the EZLN. This brought international attention to the problem of Chiapas. The government's traditional response to this uprising no longer worked. This was due primarily because of the EZLN's clever use of the internet. As more exposure to what was happening in Chiapas, as well as Mexico as a whole, came out through the internet, Europeans began to arrive in Chiapas to basically see for themselves. It is felt that Marcos and the EZLN put a damper on Salinas's plan to bring more money into the country by way of foriegn investments and to retire from the presidency a very rich man. If he could show that there was genuine political reform, pluralism, multiparty participation, land availability for industrial development, and economic stability for emerging markets, foreign capital would be more willing to look favorably in Mexico's direction. What in fact did happen was that Mèxico was put under a microscope by the foriegn press, and in the August 1994 election which chose Zedillo, the PRI managed to garner only 48% of the vote, the lowest in its history.

Currently, what is going on in Chiapas as far as the government is concerned is basically what happened in Oaxaca ten years earlier. Lots of money is being poured into the state for economic development. The army is ever present, providing social assistance for different projects. What can be seen on national television are commercials pushing tourism to the state, where as little as twenty years ago many Mexicans didn't even know where Chiapas was. What surprised me about being in San Cristóbal de Las Casas after a 24-year absence was the sizeable number of Europeans present. The city is much larger, due in part to the national and international attention it has drawn as well as because of the "anillos de miseria" (rings of misery) which have sprung up because of community displacement. When I was in San Cristóbal 24 years ago it appeared pretty much as a quaint provincial town where the indigenous languages were extensively heard, and it was incumbent for a store owner to be proficient in those languages if he wanted to do business in the town. This time I didn't see many people from the outlying communities coming into town for commerce. I suspect it is because of land displacement, the migration to the "Lacandona," and the attention the Zapatista movement has gained in the international community. In June of this year (1996) negotiations began between the government and the Zapatistas in order to reach agreement on the demands of those in rebellion against the state and federal governments, especially in the area of the neoliberalist reforms. In July the Zapatistas decided to join up with the PRD and use that party as a voice in its discourse with the central government. This is a story where it is definitely appropriate to utter that familiar phrase: "Stay tuned; there's more to come."

KRISIS

=EL DIARIO DE LA VIDA NACIONAL=

■ Afirman científicos de la Secretaría de Salubridad y Asistencia

La Corrupción es un problema genético

■ Ante la noticia se suspenden todos los juicios por enriquecimiento inexplicable

Alberto Labarta □ En un acto sin precedentes en la historia de la Nación y de la medicina la Secretaría de Salubridad y Asistencia dio a conocer el resultado de un estudio científico que comprueba sin lugar a dudas, que la corrupción es parte de la naturaleza humana y "por lo tanto no pueden juzgarse los actos de corrupción como delitos sino todo lo contrario." El estudio está basado en el análisis sanguíneo de 450 diputados y 200 policías judiciales.

■ "Se los dije: está en nuestra sangre, somos inocentes": declara jubiloso el Arq. Pedrero.

Isabelle Tardán □ Al pie de su jet privado, lleno de júbilo, el exsecretario de Gobernación declaró ante la prensa que la corrupción lejos de ser un mal de la humanidad es "el motor moral que ha hecho posibles los avances de nuestra civilización" Agregó que "Sólo los mediocres juzgan como un pecado los actos de corrupción que en realidad son rasgos heróicos de carácter". El arq. Pedrero obtuvo su libertad incondicional y una indemnización de $150,000 dólares.

■ La UNAM elimina la ETICA de sus planes de estudio por considerarla obsoleta.

Hermenegildo Vasconcelos □ El Director de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la UNAM, anunció ayer por la tarde que la máxima casa de estudios ha decidido eliminar la materia de ética de sus planes educativos ante los descubrimientos científicos anunciados por la Secretaría de Salubridad y Asistencia. "Hace años que lo sospechaba, pero nadie me hacía caso" declaró mientras quemaba un ejemplar de la Constitución en la explanada de la Torre de Rectroía.

■ El Secretario de Seguridad Pública:

"La culpa no es del delincuente sino del que lo hace culpable"

■ "Fueron suicidios": coinciden gobernadores

Nueve asesinados en Sinaloa; en Oaxaca,familia de seis acribillada

■ Aclara la Secretaria de Ecología:

"El Popocatépetl no ha sido autorizado a hacer erupción"

■ La corrupción tiene sus lados positivos:

La leche radiactiva no perjudica a la salud porque nunca llegó el embarque comprado por Conasupo.

■ Estrena Krisis en el teatro Telón de Asfalto

El público solicita amparo para ir a ver la obra.

■ Sucursales bancarias se convertirán en reclusorios

Carcel a deudores a la Banca: aprueba la Suprema Corte.

Se acondiciona el Estadio Azteca para recluir a los deudores. La final de futbol se jugará en el Zócalo.

Ante la indignación de miles de fanáticos, la Suprema Corte decidió aprobar la ley que penará hasta con 247 años de carcel a deudores morosos.Algunas sucursales bancarias han empezado a colocar barrotes en sus fachadas ante el inminente encarcelamiento de sus cuentahabientes.

"La medida será temporal: sólo se aplicará hasta que paguen" : declara el presidente de la Suprema Corte

Aquellos que estén al corriente en sus pagos serán premiados en un acto privado en un pequeño salón en el Club de Banqueros. La condecoración "Al mérito" será recibida por 3 directores bancarios que ya han presentado su constancia de no adeudo.

■ Sabina Berman ■

"Los sucesos son reales, la historia es ficticia"

La autora y directora de la polémica obra KRISIS, declaró:"Los sucesos son reales , la secuencia de sucesos (la historia) es ficticia. Los personajes son ficticios, sus actitudes son reales" Desmintiendo los rumores de que había sido obligada por extra-terrestres a escribir la obra, Sabina añadió:"Haga de cuenta que el país se tendió a dormir y soñó esto. Creo que es un sueño colectivo posible. De cualquier manera, la "realidad" es otro sueño colectivo."Recordando la frase de James Joyce, agregó: "La historia es un sueño pesado...y ya quiero despertar."

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Lake Tahoe Community College

Intensive Spanish

August 12-16, 1996

High Advanced Spanish: SP 131F2

Instructor: Kathy Leonard

Welcome! ¡Bienvenidos!

Lake Tahoe Community College extends a warm welcome as you join us for the 1996 Intensive Spanish Summer Institute. We are delighted that you have chosen to attend!

Map of the LTCC Campus

In order to accommodate our participants, we are offering break out sessions at several different classroom locations. A map of the campus is attached for your convenience.

Break Out Sessions

To help plan which break out sessions to attend, we have included "Break Out Sessions at a Glance," as well as your "Personal Institute Planner," in this packet. Any changes to the break out sessions will be posted daily at the Information Table in the Commons.

Information Table

The Information Table will be open in the Commons Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. to help answer any questions you may have. Check the Information Table bulletin board daily for possible changes (especially Break Out Sessions) that may occur.

Meals

The college bookstore will be open Monday through Friday from 7:45 a.m. through 3:30 p.m. Coffee, drinks, snack items, etc., will be available for purchase. Vending machines are also present near the Commons. Several restaurants surround LTCC's main campus. The Information Table can assist with additional information.

Smoking

LTCC has a no-smoking policy indoors. Smoking is permitted outside, away from the building.

Evaluation

Your Institute experie ıce is important to us. Please find an evaluation form at the end of this packet. Your response can assist us in our continual attempts to improve the Institute. Additional evaluation forms are located at the Information Table.

Monday, August 12, 1996: Daily Schedule (High Advanced - SP 131F-2)

7:30 am - 7:45 am **Welcome...Coffee and Donuts - College Theater**
7:45 am - 8:15 am **Orientation with Diane Rosner and Sue O'Connor - College Theater**

8:15 am - 9:00 am **Small Group Conversation:** Spend an hour practicing your oral language skills with native speakers. Small group conversational practice is the way to go! Your group will be assigned a native speaker "tutor" and away you go to a "quiet corner" of the college to chat. Meet in the Commons.

9:00 am - 10:00 am **Break Out Session #1...Choose ONE of the following:**

Cuban Cooking and Cuban Foods - Presenter: Tere Tibbetts. Learn about & sample authentic Cuban foods and recipes. Bon Appetit! Oops....."¡Buen provecho!" Room #D102

Cultural Highlights of Spain - Presenter: César García. Enjoy the cultural diversity of the Iberian Peninsula presented by a real Spaniard. "Basque" (pun intended) in the glorious traditions of Spain. Room #E106

Don Juan - Presenter: Victor Reyes. Come experience the legendary figure of Don Juan and learn why this 17th century "seducer of women" will never die. This is "Juan" in a million! Room #A208

El Norte - Presenter: Linda Loughrin. Learn about important cultural differences and myths while enjoying video selections from the popular movie, "El Norte." Room #D103

How to Write a Business letter - Presenter: Jesús Cortés. A request from our more serious minded participants, the presenter will lead you through the do's and don't's of business letter writing. Room #B107

Religion & Saints - Presenter: Sal Lopez. Basic intrepretation of the role religion and saints have had in the history of Latin America. Room #A211

10:00 am - 12:00 am **Language Instruction with Kathy Leonard. Room #E103**

12:00 pm - 1:00 pm **Lunch (On your own) or Optional Mini-Courses:**
Conversation Lunch Bunch (Students must enroll in SP 131H1) Room #E100 *or*
Computer Lunch Bunch (Students must enroll in SP 131K1) Room #B107

1:00 pm - 2:00 pm **Computer Lab, Videos or Lecture Series...Choose ONE of the following:**

Computer Lab: Students can enjoy a varied selection of computer language software. Our selection includes the complete Hyperglot Speak Spanish 6.0 package. We also are pleased to offer interactive software on CD-Rom. Lab teachers will be available. Rooms #B107, D121 and D123 **OR**

Videos: Practice your listening comprehension while expanding your cultural horizons with our selection of Videos. Room #E100 **OR**

The Lecture Series: The Lecture Series is recommended for Advanced Students; however, High Intermediate Students are welcome to attend.

Literature Series: ***Realismo Mágico:*** Introduction to Magic Realism. Jean Beemer. Room #E106 **OR**

Mexican Revolution Series: A different facet of the Revolution and its aftermath will be presented each day. Today: "Antecedentes de la Revolución" (Setting the Stage for Revolution) Sal Lopez. Room #A211

Monday, August 12, 1996: cont'd

(In sessions recommended for "Beginning & All Levels", some English will be used as needed. High Intermediate & Advanced sessions will be primarily in Spanish.)

2:00pm - 3:00pm **Break Out Session #2...Choose *ONE* of the following:**

RECOMMENDED FOR BEGINNING/LOW INTERMEDIATE AND ALL LEVELS

•**Baile: Dance the Merenque - Presenters: Yamé & Bill Bartelson.** Too hot to handle! Come and learn this lively latin dance from our experts. Art Gallery Area

•**Foods of the New World - Presenter: Enrique Cortes.** Participants will have the opportunity to learn about and sample fruits and vegetables from Mexico. Room #D102

•**Games of Mexico - Presenter: Arcelia Politrón.** In this session students will play traditional games of Mexico. Meet in Front of College

•**Mole: A Traditional Mexican Dish- Presenter: Oscar Bernal & Guillé Alvarado.** Delight your taste buds while learning the history behind this traditional dish of poultry smothered in a thick chile/chocolate sauce. A taste you won't forget! Room #D103

•**Traditional Songs of Mexico - Presenter: Rafael Elias.** In this session students will learn Latin American rhythms and traditional songs such as De Colores, Las Mañanitas, La Cucaracha, Cielito Lindo and others. Room #B103

•**The Legend of the Eagle and the Serpent - Presenter: Jesus Cortes.** This Aztec legend will fascinate you as the story unfolds. The presenter will highlight the major historical fators which lay the foundation for understanding this story. A short video of the legend will be shown, in both English and Spanish. Room #A203

RECOMMENDED FOR HIGH INTERMEDIATE/ADVANCED:

•**The Aztec Calendar - Presenter: Yvonne Anfossi.** This session will introduce the key components of the Aztec Calendar as well as important aspects of the history and culture of the Aztec civilization . Room #A206

•**Cultural Highlights of Mexico and Latin America - Presenter: Gabriela Rapkin.** The presenter will note some of the major cultural differences that may become important factors while communicating with latinos. Gestures take on new meanings when we finally are taught what they mean. Video selections highlight this fascinating session. Room #A208

•**Don Juan - Presenter: Victor Reyes.** Experience the legendary figure of Don Juan and learn why this 17th century "seducer of women" will never die. This is "Juan" in a million! Room #A213

•**El Norte - Presenter: Linda Loughrin.** Learn about important cultural differences and myths while enjoying video selections from the popular movie, "El Norte".) Room #A209

•**Cultural Highlights of Spain-Presenter: César García.** Enjoy the cultural differences of the Iberian peninsula presented by a real Spaniard."Basque" (pun intended) in the glorious traditions of Spain. Room #D108

•**Religion & Saints - Presenter: Sal Lopez.** Basic intrepretation of the role religion and saints have had in the history of Latin America. (Recommended for High Intermediate/ Advanced Students) Room # A211

3:15pm - 4:15pm **Optional Mini-Courses: Students must be enrolled in these courses.**

SP 13L1: Spanish for Teachers Room #A211
SP 131M1: Spanish for the Medical Profession Room #E100
SP 131N1: Grammar Grand Slammers Series Room #A208
SP 131P1: More Computers Room #D121 & #D123

Tuesday, August 13, 1996: Daily Schedule (High Advanced - SPA 131F-2)

8:00 am - 9:00 am **Small Group Conversation:** Continue practicing your oral language skills with a native speaker. Meet in the Commons.

9:00 am - 10:00 am **Break Out Session #1...Choose ONE of the following:**

Culture Through Art - Presenter: Oscar Bernal. Discover cultural and historical information about the Revolutionary period in Mexico by entering into the art world and private lives of Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo. Their enriching works of art will leave you with a greater understanding of Mexico's colorful past. Video selections will be shown. Room #D103

Dance the "Tango" - Presenter: Victor Reyes. Students will learn how to dance this romantic dance. Video selections will also be shown. Art Gallery Area

Day of the Dead (el Día de los Muertos) - Presenter: Jesus Cortes. Presenter will give the history and background of this important and mysterious holiday featuring traditional activities centered around the theme of death. This session is to "die" for! Room #A208

Famous and Infamous Latina Women - Presenter: Josefina Solano. This session highlights three latinas: La Malinche (The Traitor), Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, and Rigoberta Menchú. If you don't know who they are, then this session is for you! Room #E100

La Fiesta Brava (Bullfighting) - Presenter: César García. Explore the interesting aspects and cultural differences of this misunderstood "art" and spectacle. Room #D102

The Mexican Flag and the Mexican National Anthem - Presenter: Sal Lopez. This session will cover two distinct but related topics: an historical overview of the Mexican flag, and the Mexican National Anthem. Room #A211

10:00 am - 12:00 pm **Language Instruction with Kathy Leonard. Room #E103.**

12:00 pm - 1:00 pm **Lunch (On your own) or Optional Mini-Courses:**
Conversation Lunch Bunch (Students must enroll in SP 131H1) Room #E100 *or*
Computer Lunch Bunch (Students must enroll in SP 131K1) Room #B107

1:00 pm - 2:00 pm **Computer Lab, Videos or Lecture Series...Choose ONE of the following:**

Computer Lab: Students can enjoy a varied selection of computer language software. Our selection includes the complete Hyperglot Speak Spanish 6.0 package. We also are pleased to offer interactive software on CD-Rom. Lab teachers will be available. Rooms #B107, D121 and D123 **OR**

Videos: Practice your listening comprehension while expanding your cultural horizons with our selection of Videos. Room #E100 **OR**

The Lecture Series: The Lecture Series is recommended for Advanced Students; however, High Intermediate Students are welcome to attend.

Literature Series: ***Realismo Mägico:*** *"La noche boca arriba"* por Julio Cortázar. Jean Beemer. Room #E106 **OR**

Mexican Revolution Series: "Personajes revolucionarios"(Heroes and Villains of the Revolution) Sal Lopez. Room #A211

Tuesday, August 13, 1996: cont'd

(In sessions recommended for "Beginning & All Levels", some English will be used as needed. High Intermediate & Advanced sessions will be primarily in Spanish.)

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm **Break Out Session #2...Choose ONE of the following:**

RECOMMENDED FOR BEGINNING/LOW INTERMEDIATE AND ALL LEVELS

- **Dance the "Tango" - Presenter: Victor Reyes.** Students will learn this romantic dance. Video selections will also be shown. Art Gallery Area
- **Games of Mexico - Presenter: Arcelia Politrón.** In this session students will play traditional games of Mexico. Meet at the Front of College.
- **"Lotería" (Traditional Mexican Board Game) - Presenter: Yvonne Anfossi.** Participants will play the traditional board game from Mexico similar to Bingo, using pictures rather than numbers. This game helps build new vocabulary. Room #A206
- **La fiesta brava (Bullfighting) - Presenter: César García.** Explore the interesting aspects and cultural differences of this misunderstood "art" and spectacle. Room #B103
- **Mariachi Music of Mexico - Presenter: Rafael Elías.** We dare you to try to control yourself when confronted with this festive, exuberant and lively Mexican music. Presenter will share highlights of the history of Mariachi music, sing several tunes, share video segments of Mexico's finest Mariachi presentations, and much more. Room #D108
- **Arts and Crafts for the Bilingual Classroom - Presenter: Linda Loughrin.** A must for students thinking about entering or already in the field of bilingual education. Students will have hands on craft experience.Room#D103

RECOMMENDED FOR HIGH INTERMEDIATE/ADVANCED:

- **Culture Through Art: Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo - Presenter: Oscar Bernal.** Discover cultural and historical information about the Revolutionary period in Mexico by entering into the art world and private lives of Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo. Their enriching works of art will leave you with a greater understanding of Mexico's colorful past. Room #A213
- **Day of the Dead (el Día de los Muertos) - Presenter: Jesus Cortes.** Presenter will give the history and background of this important and mysterious holiday featuring traditional activities centered around the theme of death. This session is to "die" for! Room #A208
- **Highlights of Argentina - Presenter: Ana Winston.** A look at Argentina's colorful culture; Buenos Aires to the Gauchos and the Pampas. Highlights of this session will include the cuisine of Argentina and the famous beverage "Mate". Room #D102
- **Mayan Folklore - Presenter: Enrique Cortes.** Students will learn of the Mayan legend of the moon god. Room #A203
- **The Mexican Flag and the National Anthem - Presenter: Sal Lopez.** This session will cover two distinct but related topics: an historical overview of the Mexican flag, and the Mexican National Anthem. Room #A211
- **Famous and Infamous Latina Women - Presenter: Josefina Solano.** This session highlights three latinas: La Malinche (The Traitor), Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz and Rigoberta Menchú. If you don't know who they are, then this session is for you! Room #E100

3:15pm - 4:15pm **Optional Mini-Courses: Students must be enrolled in these courses.**

SP 131L1: Spanish for Teachers Room #A211
SP 131M1: Spanish for the Medical Profession Room #E100
SP 131N1: Grammar Grand Slammers Series Room #A208
SP 131P1: More Computers Room #D121 & #D123

The Difficult Trip Activity! Must Be Enrolled to Attend! 6:00-9:00PM Commons

Wednesday, August 14, 1996: Daily Schedule (High Advanced - SPA 131F-2)

8:00 am - 9:00 am **Small Group Conversation:** Continue practicing your oral language skills with a native speaker. Meet in the Commons.

9:00 am - 10:00 am **Break Out Session #1...Choose ONE of the following:**

César Chavez - Presenter: Sal Lopez. Spend an hour learning about the "larger than life" leader. The highlights of Cesar Chavez' life and the powerful changes he made for Latinos will be presented. Room #A211

El Norte - Presenter: Linda Loughrin. Learn about important cultural differences and myths while enjoying video selections from the popular movie "El Norte." Room #D103

Street Spanish - Presenter: Victor Reyes. Come experience the "real" Spanish you have been waiting for. This session is a must if you are serious about communication. It's also a great vocabulary builder. See you there! Room #A208

Realismo Mágico - Presenter: Jean Beemer. An introduction to Magic Realism, the literary genre from Latin America. Enter into a world that is neither real nor magical. Room #E100

Pudín de pan - Presenter: Tere Tibbetts. This session will introduce students to this delicious and popular dessert. Recipe and demonstration with a tasty sample. Room #D102

The Virgin of Guadalupe - Presenter: Jesus Cortes. This session deals with the cultural and historical importance of the patron saint of the Americas. Video selections highlight this session. Room #E106

10:00 am - 12:00 pm **Language Instruction with Kathy Leonard. Room #E103.**

12:00 pm - 1:00 pm **Lunch (On your own) or Optional Mini-Courses:**
Conversation Lunch Bunch (Students must enroll in SP 131H1) Room #E100 *or*
Computer Lunch Bunch (Students must enroll in SP 131K1) Room #B107

1:00 pm - 2:00 pm **Computer Lab, Videos or Lecture Series...Choose ONE of the following:**

Computer Lab: Students can enjoy a varied selection of computer language software. Our selection includes the complete Hyperglot Speak Spanish 6.0 package. We also are pleased to offer interactive software on CD-Rom. Lab teachers will be available. Rooms #B107, D121 and D123 **OR**

Videos: Practice your listening comprehension while expanding your cultural horizons with our selection of Videos. Room #E100 **OR**

The Lecture Series: The Lecture Series is recommended for Advanced Students; however, High Intermediate Students are welcome to attend.

Literature Series: ***Realismo Mágico:*** *"Chac mool "* por Carlos Fuentes. Jean Beemer. Room #E106 **OR**

Mexican Revolution Series: "Consecuencias de la Revolución 1920-1940" (Consequences of the Revolution 1920-1940) Sal Lopez. Room #A211

Wednesday, August 14, 1996: cont'd

(In sessions recommended for "Beginning & All Levels", some English will be used as needed. High Intermediate & Advanced sessions will be primarily in Spanish.)

2:00pm - 3:00pm **Break Out Session #2...Choose *ONE* of the following:**

RECOMMENDED FOR BEGINNING/LOW INTERMEDIATE AND ALL LEVELS

•**Baile Folklorico - Presenter: Jose Moya and Yanet Sanchez** Participants will learn a traditional Mexican folk dance. Art Gallery Area

•**Contemporary Latin American Music - Presenter: Rafael Elías.** A sample of various musical groups that are currently the hottest items in Mexico and the United States Rm # D103

•**Cultural Highlights of Mexico and Latin America - Presenter: Gabriela Rapkin.** The presenter will note some of the major cultural differences that may become important factors while communicating with latinos. Gestures take on new meanings when we are taught what they mean. Video selections highlight this fascinating session. Room #A208

•**Foods of the New World - Presenter: Enrique Cortes.** Participants will have the opportunity to learn about and sample fruits and vegetables from Mexico. Room #D102

• **Magic, Superstitions, "Curanderismo" and Herbs that Cure - Presenter: Yvonnne Anfossi.** A walk through the "Secret Garden" into the mysteries of herbal medicines and remedies. Learn how hummingbirds can help you discover your true love and explore powders and potions you will never forget. Our crystal ball says that this session is a must! Room #E100

•**"La quinceañera" (A yound lady's 15th birthday celebration) Presenter: Socorro Rosales.** Learn about the importance of a girl's 15th birthday celebration in Mexico. Video selections will highlight this session. Room #A206

• **Breaking Out of Beginner's Spanish - Presenter: Oscar Bernal**. Tired of sounding like a real "gringo"? Come learn the handy transition words and phrases that will help you sound more like a native speaker! Room #E106

RECOMMENDED FOR HIGH INTERMEDIATE/ADVANCED

•**China Poblana and La Llorona - Presenter: Linda Loughrin.** Presenter will tell these traditional Mexican folk tales through pictures and text. Room #A203

•**The Virgin of Guadalupe - Presenter Jesus Cortes** This session deals with the cultural and historical importance of the patron saint of the Americas. Video selections highlight this session. Room # A213

•**Street Spanish - Presenter: Victor Reyes.** Come experience the "real" Spanish you have been waiting for. This session is a must if you are serious about communication. It's also a great vocabulary builder. See you there! Room #B103

•**Realismo mágico - Presenter: Jean Beemer.** Explore the literary concept of "Magic Realism" in Latin America's "Boom" writers. Literature selections will feature examples of this ever popular and fascinating concept. Room #D108

•**Cesar Chavez - Presenter: Sal Lopez.** Spend an hour learning about the larger than life leader, Cesar Chavez. The highlights of his life and the powerful changes he made for latinos will be presented. Video selections highlight this session. Room #A211

3:15pm - 4:15pm **Optional Mini-Courses: Students must be enrolled in these courses.**

SP 131L1: Spanish for Teachers Room #A211
SP 131M1: Spanish for the Medical Profession Room #E100
SP 131N1: Grammar Grand Slammers Series Room #A208
SP 131P1: More Computers Room #D121 & #D123

The Difficult Trip Activity #2 Must be enrolled to Attend! 6:00-9:00PM Commons

Thursday, August 15, 1996: Daily Schedule (High Advanced - SPA 131F-2)

8:00 am - 9:00 am **Small Group Conversation:** Continue practicing your oral language skills with a native speaker. Meet in the Commons.

9:00 am - 10:00 am **Break Out Session #1...Choose ONE of the following:**

Cinco de Mayo - Presenter: Victor Reyes. This session will discuss the celebration of Cinco de Mayo. If it isn't Mexico's independence day -- what is it? Come and find out. Room #A208

Cuba - Presenter: Marta Cid. After a recent trip to Cuba, the presenter will share what is happening in the dramatic political landscape of Cuba. Presenter will note some of the major historical and contemporary challenges that trouble Cuba today. Room #D103

Highlights of Mexico City - Presenter: Oscar Bernal. Take a trip to Mexico City and experience 600 years of history in 60 minutes. Visit the Zona Rosa, Chapultepec Park, and a myriad of other fascinating sites. Room #E100

The Legend of Quetzalcoatl - Presenter: Jesús Córtes. Share the presenter's knowledge of this "gentle" Aztec god -- Did I say "gentle" Aztec? A video will be presented, in English and Spanish. Room #E106

Sayings and Proverbs: "Dichos y Refranes" - Presenter: Sal Lopez. Daily conversations are frequently laced with sayings and proverbs. Discover typical daily sayings in Spanish while laughing at the differences in vocabulary and cultural meanings. This session is a great vocabulary builder! Room #A211

Tortillas - Presenter: Norma Ferrari Taylor. We all love to eat them, but have you ever actually made a tortilla? Experience the delicious creation of your own snack while learning more about the Mexican diet than you ever dreamed of. Short video selections will also highlight this fun "hands-on" mess, oops ... I mean session. Room #D102

Weaving - Presenter: Virginia Matus-Glen. "Weave" your way through Latin America discovering the colorful and intricate designs of many countries and cultures. Dr. Matus-Glen will lead you on a fascinating tour of the woven wonders of the Latin world. Room #B107

10:00 am - 12:00pm **Language Instruction with Kathy Leonard. Room #E103.**

12:00 pm - 1:00 pm **Lunch (On your own) or Optional Mini-Courses:**

Conversation Lunch Bunch (Students must enroll in SP 131H1) Room #E100 *or*
Computer Lunch Bunch (Students must enroll in SP 131K1) Room #B107

1:00 pm - 2:00 pm **Computer Lab, Videos or Lecture Series...Choose ONE of the following:**

Computer Lab: Students can enjoy a varied selection of computer language software. Our selection includes the complete Hyperglot Speak Spanish 6.0 package. We also are pleased to offer interactive software on CD-Rom. Lab teachers will be available. Rooms #B107, D121 and D123 **OR**

Videos: Practice your listening comprehension while expanding your cultural horizons with our selection of Videos. Room #E106 **OR**

The Lecture Series: The Lecture Series is recommended for Advanced Students; however, High Intermediate Students are welcome to attend.

Literature Series: ***Realismo Mágico:*** *Como agua para chocolate* Jean Beemer. Room #E106 **OR** **Mexican Revolution Series:** "El milagro mexicano 1940-1982" (The Mexican Miracle 1940-1982) Sal Lopez. Room #A211

Thursday, August 15, 1996: cont'd

(In sessions recommended for "Beginning & All Levels", some English will be used as needed. High Intermediate & Advanced sessions will be primarily in Spanish.)

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm **Break Out Session #2...Choose ONE of the following:**

RECOMMENDED FOR BEGINNING/LOW INTERMEDIATE AND ALL LEVELS

- **Authentic Children's Chants and Rhymes - Presenter: Linda Loughrin.** A delightful hour that will charm you with children's poetry, chants and rhymes. Come experience the favorites from all over Latin America. Room #A213
- **Christmas in Mexico: "Las Posadas y la Navidad" - Presenter: Yvonne Anfossi.** The traditional celebration of Christmas in Mexico will include the "posadas" or "inns", traditional songs, the piñata, the Three Kings and more! Rm #A206
- **Foods of Latin America - Presenters: Socorro Wackenhut and Delicia Spees.** Food, food, and more food ... you bet! With the diversity of the Latin American diet we are sure you will learn some new tasty tidbits. Sample video selections and some delicious dishes. Rm #D103
- **Tortillas - Presenter: Norma Ferrari Taylor.** We love to eat them, but have you ever actually made a tortilla? Experience the delicious creation of your own snack while learning more about the Mexican diet. Video clips will also highlight this "hands-on" session. Rm #D102
- **Traditional Songs of Mexico Part 2 - Presenter: Rafael Elias.** Students will learn Latin American rhythms and traditional songs. Room #E106
- **Weaving - Presenter: Dr. Matus-Glenn.** Weave you way through Latin America discovering the colorful and intricate designs of many countries and cultures. Dr. Matus-Glenn will lead you on a fascinating tour of the woven wonders of the Latin World. Room #D108
- **Dance the Merengue: Presenters Bill & Yamé Bartelson.** Too hot to handle! Come and learn this lively Latin dance from our experts. Art Gallery

RECOMMENDED FOR HIGH INTERMEDIATE/ADVANCED

- **Cuba - Presenter: Marta Cid.** After a recent trip to Cuba, the presenter will share what is happening in its dramatic political landscape, noting some of the major historical and contemporary challenges that trouble Cuba today. Room #B103
- **Highlights of Argentina - Presenter: Ana Winston.** Argentina's colorful culture from Buenos Aires to the Gauchos and the Pampas. Highlights of this session will include the cuisine of Argentina and the famous beverage "Mate". Video selections will be shown. Rm #A209
- **The Legend of Quetzalcoatl - Presenter: Jesus Cortes.** Enjoy this delightful Aztec legend and share the presenter's knowledge of this "gentle" Aztec god. Did we say "gentle" Aztec? A video of the legend will be presented, in English and Spanish. Rm #A203
- **Sayings and Proverbs: "Dichos y Refranes" - Presenter: Sal Lopez.** Daily conversations are frequently laced with sayings and proverbs. Discover typical daily sayings in Spanish while laughing at the differences in vocabulary and cultural meanings. This session is a great vocabulary builder! Room #A211
- **Highlights of Mexico City - Presenter: Oscar Bernal.** Take a trip to Mexico City and experience 600 years of history in 60 minutes. Visit the Zona Rosa, Chapultepec Park and a myriad of other fascinating sights. Room #E100
- **La picardía mexicana. Part I** *No children allowed* **- Presenter: Victor Reyes.** The spicy vocabulary and expressions that you *never* learned in class. The true flavor of Mexican street slang comes alive when you realize that the verb "picar" (picardía) means "to bite" or "to sting." Words with double meanings (one innocent, the other possibly obscene) and popular street Spanish take on a totally new meaning. Not for puritans or the weak of heart. **Caution: May contain profane and possibly offensive material! FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS ONLY!** #A208

3:15pm - 4:15pm **Mini-Courses: See Monday Afternoon Schedule for Courses & Rooms**

Friday, August 16, 1996: Daily Schedule (High Advanced - SPA 131F-2)

8:00 am - 9:00 am **Small Group Conversation:** Continue practicing your oral language skills with a native speaker. **Meet in Commons.**

9:00 am - 10:00 am **Break Out Session #1...Choose ONE of the following:**

Dance: Salsa & Cumbia - Presenters: Bill & Yamé Bartelson. Back by popular demand: Bill and Yamé will help you dazzle on the dance floor with more hot and spicy Latino moves. Art Gallery Area

Cuban Foods - Presenter: Marta Cid. Learn about & sample authentic Cuban foods and recipes. Bon Appetit! Oops....."¡Buen provecho!" Room #D102

Current Latino Issues - Presenter: Sal Lopez. A look at what's happening in the fast-paced arena of California/Latino issues. The presenter will touch on current legislation, Prop. 187, and other political, economic and social issues. Room #A208

Mexican Family Customs - Presenter: Norma Ferrari Taylor. The delightful customs and celebrations that Mexican families hold so dear to their hearts. Baptism, their Saint's Day, la quinceañera, the colorful Mexican wedding, and more. Enjoy video selections, too. Room #D103

Panes (Breads of Mexico) - Presenter: Oscar Bernal. This session will present some of the traditional breads of Mexico such as Pan de Muertos, La Rosca de Reyes, and Pan de Burro. Room #E106

La picardía mexicana. *No children allowed* **- Presenter: Victor Reyes.** The spicy vocabulary and expressions that you *never* learned in class. The true flavor of Mexican street slang comes alive when you realize that the verb "picar" (picardía) means "to bite" or "to sting." Words with double meanings (one innocent, the other possibly obscene) and popular street Spanish take on a totally new meaning. Not for puritans or the weak of heart. **Caution: May contain profane and possibly offensive material! FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS ONLY!** Room #A211

Political Highlights of Spain - Presenter: César García. From dictatorship to democracy, from the hegemony of Castile to the excessive regionalism & separatism of Catalonia & the Basque provinces, this session highlights Spain's tumultuous political history. Room #E100

10:00 am - 12:00 pm **Language Instruction with Kathy Leonard. Room #E103.**

12:00 pm - 1:00 pm **Lunch (On your own) or Optional Mini-Courses:**
Conversation Lunch Bunch (Students must enroll in SP 131H1) Room #E100 *or*
Computer Lunch Bunch (Students must enroll in SP 131K1) Room #B107

1:00 pm - 2:00 pm **Computer Lab, Videos or Lecture Series...Choose ONE of the following:**

Computer Lab: Students can enjoy a varied selection of computer language software. Our selection includes the complete Hyperglot Speak Spanish 6.0 package. We also are pleased to offer interactive software on CD-Rom. Lab teachers will be available. Rooms #B107, D121 and D123 **OR**

Videos: Practice your listening comprehension while expanding your cultural horizons with our selection of Videos. Room #E100 **OR**

The Lecture Series: The Lecture Series is recommended for Advanced Students; however, High Intermediate Students are welcome to attend.

Literature Series: ***Realismo Mágico:*** Review. Jean Beemer. Room #E106 **OR**

Mexican Revolution Series: "El México actual" (Present day Mexico) Sal Lopez. Rm #A211

Friday, August 16, 1996: cont'd

(In sessions recommended for "Beginning & All Levels". some English will be used as needed. High Intermediate & Advanced sessions will be primarily in Spanish.)

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm **Break Out Session #2...Choose ONE of the following:**

RECOMMENDED FOR BEGINNING/LOW INTERMEDIATE AND ALL LEVELS

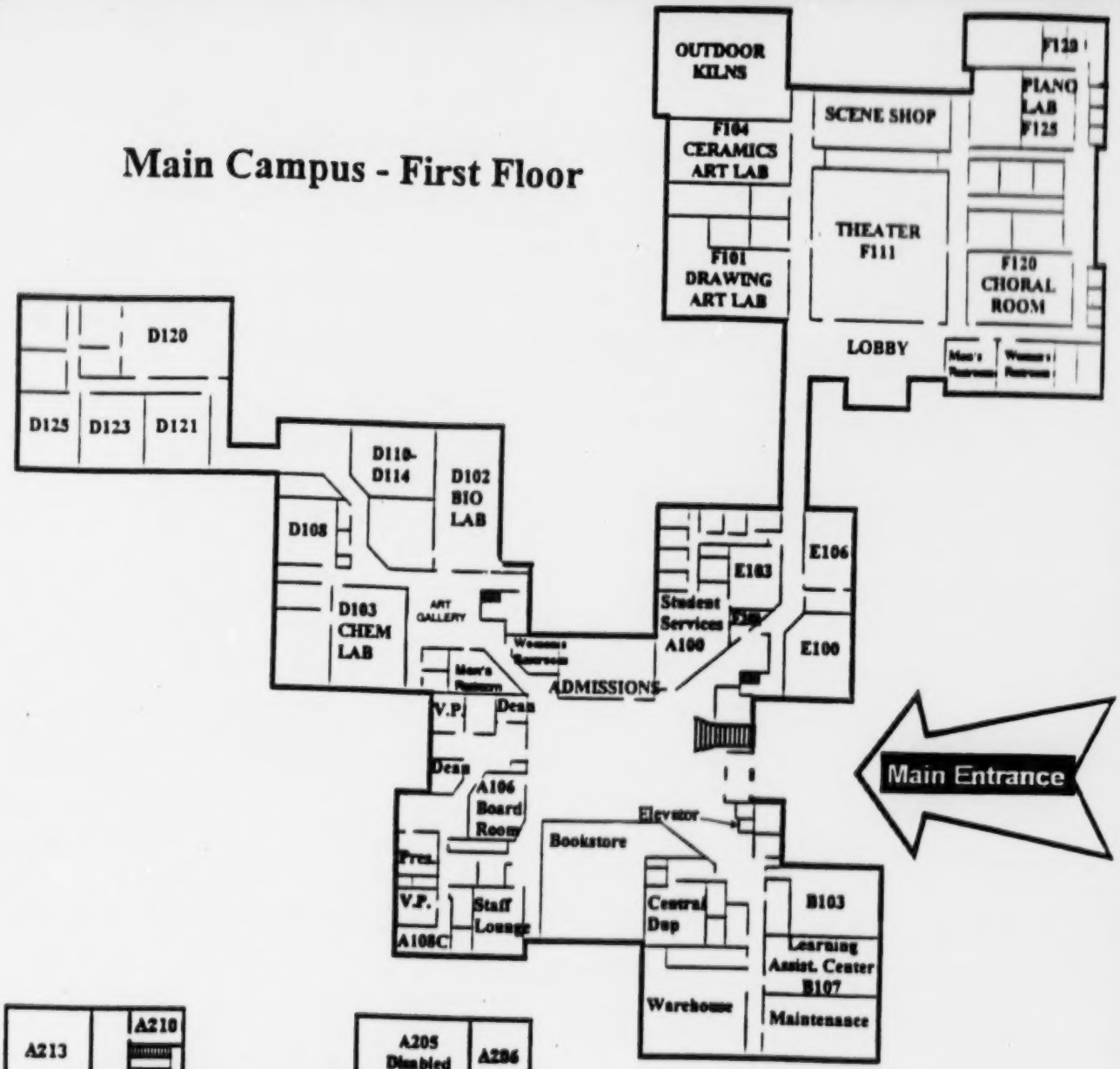
- **Authentic Children's Chants and Rhymes - Presenter: Linda Loughrin.** A delightful hour that will charm you with children's poetry, chants and rhymes. Come experience the favorites from all over Latin America. You will walk away with an appreciation of children's rhymes that will help your pronunciation and vocabulary. Room #D108
- **Cuban Foods - Presenter: Marta Cid.** Learn about and sample authentic Cuban foods and recipes. Bon Appetit! Oops...."¡Buen provecho!" Room #D102
- **Current Latino Issues - Presenter: Sal Lopez.** A look at what's happening in the fast-paced arena of California/Latino issues. The presenter will touch on current legislation, Prop. 187, and other political, economic and social issues. Session will be primarily in English.Room #A211
- **Day of the Dead (el Día de los Muertos) - Presenter: Jesus Cortes.** Learn the history and background of this important and mysterious holiday featuring traditional activities centered around the theme of death. A session to "die" for! Room #A213
- **Panes (Breads of Mexico) - Presenter: Oscar Bernal.** This session will present some of the traditional breads of Mexico, such as Pan de Muertos, La Rosca de Reyes, and Pan de Fiesta (Pan de Burro). Room #E106
- **Crafts of Mexico - Presenter: Gabriela Rapkin.** This session will focus on indigenous crafts from various regions of Mexico, such as pottery from Oaxaca and silver from Taxco. Materials for future classroom arts & crafts projects will be available. Room #A203
- **Traditional Songs of Mexico Part 2 - Presenter: Rafael Elias.** In this session students will learn additional Latin American traditional songs. Room #D103
- **Dance the Salsa & the Cumbia- Presenters: Bill & Yamé Bartelson.** Enjoy more lively latin dances and music during this session! Art Gallery

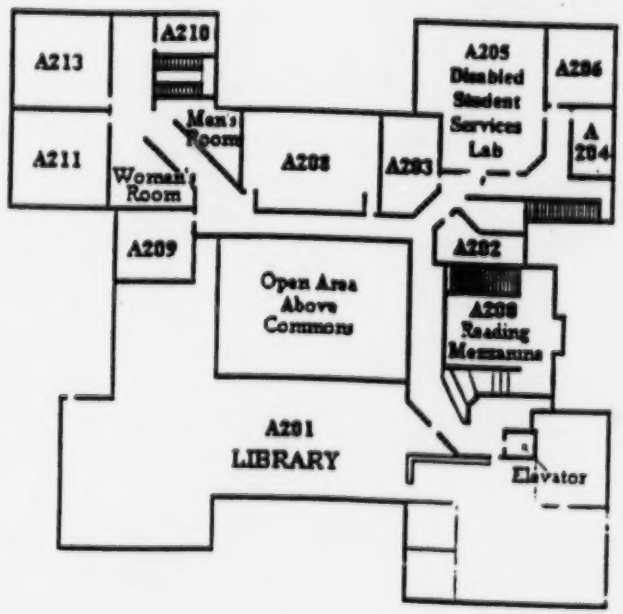
RECOMMENDED FOR HIGH INTERMEDIATE/ADVANCED

- **El Mercado (The Public Market) - Presenter: Yvonne Anfossi.** The importance of the market in Latin America's daily routine is culturally very different than here in the United states. Share the hustle and bustle of the "mercado" through excellent video selections. Room#A206
- **Mexican Family Customs - Presenter: Norma Ferrari Taylor.** The delightful customs and celebrations that Mexican families hold so dear to their hearts. Baptism, their Saint's Day, la quinceañera, the colorful Mexican wedding, and more. Enjoy video selections, too. Room #B103
- **Political Highlights of Spain - Presenter César García.** Follow Spain's political turmoil and history in this interesting session. Room #E100
- **Picardia mexicana Part 2 - *No children allowed* Presenter: Victor Reyes.** If you dare to come back for more, we will lay it on you. More extra-spicy Spanish that will certainly "pica" (bite!). A continuation of Thursday's session. Enter at your own risk! Turn back! May contain profane and possibly offensive material. **FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS ONLY!** Room #A208

3:15pm - 4:15pm **Mini-Courses: See Monday Afternoon Schedule for Courses & Rooms**

Main Campus - First Floor





Main Campus - Second Floor

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Break Out Sessions at a Glance

The following is a list of all the Break Out sessions offered during the week. Please keep in mind while selecting your sessions that some sessions are offered at different times, while others are offered *once only*. See specific day to read the narrative description of each session. Also notice the Break Out session times for the different levels of the Institute.

Beginning & Low Intermediate Level
Morning Session: *10:00-11:00*
Afternoon Session: *2:00-3:00*

High Intermediate & Advanced Level
Morning Session: *9:00-10:00*
Afternoon Session: *2:00 - 3:00*

1. Religion and Saints

Monday	9:00-10:00	Room # A211	Presenter: Sal Lopez	Int/Adv.
Monday	2:00-3:00	Room # A211	Presenter: Sal Lopez	Int/Adv.

2. Don Juan Tenorio (The 17th Century Seductor!)

Monday	9:00-10:00	Room # A208	Presenter: Victor Reyes	Int/Adv.
Monday	10:00-11:00	Room # A208	Presenter: Victor Reyes	Beg/Int.
Monday	2:00-3:00	Room # A213	Presenter: Victor Reyes	Int/Adv.

3. Cuban Cooking and Cuban Foods

Monday	9:00-10:00	Room # D102	Presenter: Tere Tibbetts	Int/Adv.
Monday	10:00-11:00	Room # D102	Presenter: Tere Tibbetts	Beg/Int.
Friday	9:00-10:00	Room # D102	Presenter: Marta Cid	Int/Adv.
Friday	10:00-11:00	Room # D102	Presenter: Marta Cid	Beg/Int.
Friday	2:00-3:00	Room # D102	Presenter: Marta Cid	All Levels

4. El Norte Cultural Highlights

Monday	9:00-10:00	Room # D103	Presenter: Linda Loughrin	Int/Adv.
Monday	2:00-3:00	Room # A209	Presenter: Linda Loughrin	Int/Adv.
Wednesday	9:00-10:00	Room # D103	Presenter: Linda Loughrin	Int/Adv..

5. Cultural Highlights of Spain

Monday	9:00-10:00	Room # E106	Presenter: César García	Int/Adv.
Monday	10:00-11:00	Room # A213	Presenter: César García	Beg/Int.
Monday	2:00-3:00	Room # D108	Presenter: César García	Int/Adv.

6. How to write a Business Letter in Spanish

Monday	9:00-10:00	Room #B107	Presenter: Jesus Cortés	Int/Adv.
Friday	10:00-11:00	Room #B107	Presenter: Jesus Cortés	Beg/Int.

7. Traditional Songs of Mexico (Part 1)

Monday	10:00-11:00	Room # A211	Presenter: Rafael Elias	Beg/Int.
Monday	2:00-3:00	Room # B103	Presenter: Rafael Elias	All Levels

8. The Aztec Calendar

Monday	10:00-11:00	Room # A206	Presenter: Yvonne Anfossi	Beg/Int.
Monday	2:00-3:00	Room # A206	Presenter: Yvonne Anfossi	Int/Adv.

9. Arts and Crafts for the Bilingual Classroom

Monday	10:00-11:00	Room # D103	Presenter: Linda Loughrin	Beg/Int.
Tuesday	2:00-3:00	Room #D103	Presenter: Linda Loughrin	All Level

10. The Legend of the Eagle and the Serpent

Monday	10:00-11:00	Room # E100	Presenter: Jesus Cortes	Beg/Int.
Monday	2:00-3:00	Room # A203	Presenter: Jesus Cortes	Beg/Int.

11. Cultural Highlights of Mexico & Latin America

Monday	2:00-3:00	Room # A208	Presenter: Gabriela Rapkin	Int/Adv
Wednesday	2:00-3:00	Room # A208	Presenter: Gabriela Rapkin	Beg/Int.

12. Games of Mexico

Monday	2:00-3:00	Front of College	Presenter: Arcelia Politron	Beg/Int.
Tuesday	2:00-3:00	Front of College	Presenter: Arcelia Politron	Beg/Int.
Thursday	10:00-11:00	Front of College	Presenter: Arcelia Politron	Beg/Int.

13. Dance: Merengue

Monday	2:00-3:00	Room: Art Gallery	Presenter: Bill & Yamé Bartelson	All
Thursday	10:00-11:00	Room: Art Gallery	Presenter: Bill & Yamé Bartelson	All
Thursday	2:00-3:00	Room: Art Gallery	Presenter: Bill & Yamé Bartelson	All

14. Dance: Baile Folklorico (Mexico)

Wednesday	10:00-11:00	Room:Art Gallery	Presenter: Jose & Yanette Moya	All
Wednesday	2:00-3:00	Room:Art Gallery	Presenter: Jose & Yanette Moya	All

15. Dance: Salsa & Cumbia

Friday	9:00-10:00	Room:Art Gallery	Presenter: Bill & Yamé Bartelson	All
Friday	10:00-11:00	Room:Art Gallery	Presenter: Bill & Yamé Bartelson	All
Friday	2:00-3:00	Room:Art Gallery	Presenter: Bill & Yamé Bartelson	All

16. Foods of the New World

Monday	2:00-3:00	Room # D102	Presenter: Enrique Cortes	Beg/Int.
Wednesday	2:00-3:00	Room # D102	Presenter: Enrique Cortes	Beg/Int.
Friday	10:00-11:00	Room # A211	Presenter: Enrique Cortes	Beg/ Int.

17. Mole Poblano (A Mexican Dish)

Monday	2:00-3:00	Room # D103	Presenter: Oscar Bernal & Guillé Alvarado	All

18. Breaking Out of Beginner's Spanish

Monday	10:00-11:00	Room # E106	Presenter: Oscar Bernal	Beg/Int.
Wednesday	2:00-3:00	Room # E106	Presenter: Oscar Bernal	Beg/Int.

19. The Mexican Flag and the National Anthem

Tuesday	9:00-10:00	Room # A211	Presenter: Sal Lopez	Int/Adv.
Tuesday	2:00-3:00	Room # A211	Presenter: Sal Lopez	Int/Adv.

20. Dance the "Tango"

Tuesday	9:00-10:00	Room:Art Gallery	Presenter: Victor Reyes & Socorro Rosales	Int/Adv.
Tuesday	10:00-11:00	Room:Art Gallery	Presenter: Victor & Socorro	Beg/Int.
Tuesday	2:00-3:00	Room:Art Gallery	Presenter: Victor & Socorro	All Levels

21. Day of the Dead (El día de los muertos)

Tuesday	9:00-10:00	Room # A208	Presenter:	Jesus Cortes	Int/Adv.
Tuesday	10:00-11:00	Room # A208	Presenter:	Jesus Cortes	Beg/Int.
Tuesday	2:00-3:00	Room # A208	Presenter:	Jesus Cortes	Int/Adv.
Friday	2:00-3:00	Room # A213	Presenter:	Jesus Cortes	All Levels

22. La Fiesta Brava (Bullfighting)

Tuesday	9:00-10:00	Room # D102	Presenter:	César García	Int/Adv.
Tuesday	10:00-11:00	Room # D102	Presenter:	César García	Beg/ All
Tuesday	2:00-3:00	Room # B103	Presenter:	César García	Beg/Int.

23. Culture Through Art: Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo

Tuesday	9:00-10:00	Room # D103	Presenter:	Oscar Bernal	Int/Adv.
Tuesday	10:00-11:00	Room # D103	Presenter:	Oscar Bernal	Beg/Int.
Tuesday	2:00-3:00	Room # A213	Presenter:	Oscar Bernal	Int/Adv.

24. Famous & Infamous Latina Women

Tuesday	9:00-10:00	Room # E100	Presenter:	Josefina	Int/Adv.
Tuesday	10:00-11:00	Room # E100	Presenter:	Josefina	Beg/Int.
Tuesday	2:00-3:00	Room # E100	Presenter:	Josefina	Int/Adv.

25. The Game: "Lotería"

Tuesday	10:00-11:00	Room # A206	Presenter:	Yvonne Anfossi	Beg/Int.
Tuesday	2:00-3:00	Room # A206	Presenter:	Yvonne Anfossi	Beg/ Int.

26. Mayan Folklore

Tuesday	10:00-11:00	Room # A213	Presenter:	Enrique Cortes	Beg/Int.
Tuesday	2:00-3:00	Room # A203	Presenter:	Enrique Cortes	Int/Adv.

27. Mariachi Music of Mexico

Tuesday	10:00-11:00	Room # E106	Presenter:	Rafael Elias	Beg/ Int.
Tuesday	2:00-3:00	Room # D108	Presenter:	Rafael Elias	All Levels

28. Highlights of Argentina

Tuesday	2:00-3:00	Room # D102	Presenter:	Ana Winston	Int/Adv.
Thursday	2:00-3:00	Room # A209	Presenter:	Ana Winston	Int/Adv.

29. The Virgin of Guadalupe

Wednesday	9:00-10:00	Room # E106	Presenter:	Jesus Cortés	Int/Adv.
Wednesday	10:00-11:00	Room # E106	Presenter:	Jesus Cortés	Beg/Int.
Wednesday	2:00-3:00	Room # A213	Presenter:	Jesus Cortés	Int/Adv.

30. Cesar Chavez

Wednesday	9:00-10:00	Room #A211	Presenter:	Sal Lopez	Int/Adv.
Wednesday	2:00-3:00	Room #A211	Presenter:	Sal Lopez	Int/Adv.

31. Street Spanish and Slang

Wednesday	9:00-10:00	Room # A208	Presenter:	Victor Reyes	Int/Adv.
Wednesday	10:00-11:00	Room # A208	Presenter:	Victor Reyes	Beg/Int.
Wednesday	2:00-3:00	Room # B103	Presenter:	Victor Reyes	Int/Adv.

32. "La quinceañera" (A young lady's 15th Birthday Celebration in Mexico)

Wednesday	10:00-11:00	Room # A206	Presenter:	Socorro Rosales	Beg/Int.
Wednesday	2:00-3:00	Room # A206	Presenter:	Socorro Rosales	Beg/Int.

33. Realismo mágico (Magic Realism - Latin American Literature)

Wednesday	9:00-10:00	Room # E100	Presenter: Jean Beemer	Int/Adv.
Wednesday	2:00-3:00	Room # D108	Presenter: Jean Beemer	Int/Adv.

34. Mexican Folklore: Two Stories: "La china poblana" & "La llorona"

Wednesday	10:00-11:00	Room # A211	Presenter: Linda Loughrin	Beg/Int.
Wednesday	2:00-3:00	Room # A203	Presenter: Linda Loughrin	Int/Adv.

35. "Pudín de pan" (Bread Pudding - a Traditional Cuban dessert)

Wednesday	9:00-10:00	Room # D102	Presenter: Tere Tibbetts	Int/Adv.
Wednesday	10:00-11:00	Room # D102	Presenter: Tere Tibbetts	Beg/Int.

36. Contemporary Latin American Music

Wednesday	10:00-11:00	Room # A213	Presenter: Rafael Elias	Beg/Int.
Wednesday	2:00-3:00	Room # D103	Presenter: Rafael Elias	All Levels

37. Magic, Superstitions, "Curanderismo", and Herbs that Cure

Wednesday	10:00-11:00	Room # E100	Presenter: Yvonne Anfossi	Beg/Int.
Wednesday	2:00-3:00	Room #E100	Presenter: Yvonne Anfossi	Beg/ Int.

38. The Legend of Quetzalcoatl

Thursday	9:00-10:00	Room # E106	Presenter: Jesus Cortes	Int/Adv.
Thursday	10:00-11:00	Room # E106	Presenter: Jesus Cortes	Beg/Int.
Thursday	2:00-3:00	Room #A203	Presenter: Jesus Cortes	Int/Adv.

39. Popular Spanish Sayings ("Dichos y refranes")

Thursday	9:00-10:00	Room # A211	Presenter: Sal Lopez	Int/Adv.
Thursday	2:00-3:00	Room # A211	Presenter: Sal Lopez	Int/Adv.

40. "Cinco de Mayo"

Thursday	9:00-10:00	Room # A208	Presenter: Victor Reyes	Int/Adv.
Thursday	10:00-11:00	Room # A208	Presenter: Victor Reyes	Beg/Int.

41. "La picardía mexicana" (Part 1)

Thursday	2:00-3:00	Room # A208	Presenter: Victor Reyes	ADVANCED
Friday	9:00-10:00	Room # A211	Presenter: Victor Reyes	ADVANCED
Friday	10:00-11:00	Room # A208	Presenter: Victor Reyes	Beg/Int.

42. "La picardía mexicana" (Part 2)

Friday	2:00-3:00	Room #A208	Presenter: Victor Reyes	ADVANCED

43. Making Tortillas

Thursday	9:00-10:00	Room # D102	Presenter: Norma Taylor	Int/Adv.
Thursday	10:00-11:00	Room # D102	Presenter: Norma Taylor	Beg/Int.
Thursday	2:00-3:00	Room # D102	Presenter: Norma Taylor	All Levels

44. Highlighs of Cuba

Thursday	9:00-10:00	Room # D103	Presenter: Marta Cid	Int/Adv.
Thursday	10:00-11:00	Room # D103	Presenter: Marta Cid	Beg/Int.
Thursday	2:00-3:00	Room # B103	Presenter: Marta Cid	All Levels

45. The Foods of Latin America

Thursday	10:00-11:00	Room # A211	Presenter: Wackenhut/Spees	Beg/Int.
Thursday	2:00-3:00	Room # D103	Presenter: Wackenhut/Spees	Beg/Int.

46. Highlights of Mexico City

Thursday	9:00-10:00	Room # E100	Presenter: Oscar Bernal	Int/Adv.
Thursday	10:00-11:00	Room # E100	Presenter: Oscar Bernal	Beg/Int.
Thursday	2:00-3:00	Room # E100	Presenter: Oscar Bernal	Int/Adv.

47. Weaving

Thursday	9:00-10:00	Room # B107	Presenter: Virginia Matus-Glen	Int/Av
Thursday	10:00-11:00	Room #B107	Presenter: Virginia Matus-Glen	Beg/Int
Thursday	2:00-3:00	Room # D108	Presenter: Virginia Matus-Glen	Beg/Int

48. "Las Posadas y La Navidad" (Christmas Celebrations in Mexico)

Thursday	10:00-11:00	Room # A206	Presenter: Yvonne Anfossi	Beg/Int.
Thursday	2:00-3:00	Room # A206	Presenter: Yvonne Anfossi	Beg/Int.

49. Authentic Children's Chants and Rhymes ("Arroz con leche")

Thursday	2:00-3:00	Room # A213	Presenter: Linda Loughrin	Beg/Int.
Friday	2:00-3:00	Room # D108	Presenter: Linda Loughrin	Beg/Int.

50. Traditional Songs of Mexico (Part 2)

Thursday	2:00-3;00	Room # E106	Presenter: Rafael Elias	All Levels
Friday	10:00-11:00	Room # A213	Presenter: Rafael Elias	Beg/Int.
Friday	2:00-3:00	Room # D103	Presenter: Rafael Elias	All Levels

51. Current Latino Issues

Friday	9:00-10:00	Room # A208	Presenter: Sal Lopez	Int/Adv.
Friday	2:00-3:00	Room #A211	Presenter: Sal Lopez	BEGINNING

52. Mexican Family Customs and Celebrations

Friday	9:00-10:00	Room #D103	Presenter: Norma Taylor	Int/Adv.
Friday	10:00-11:00	Room #D103	Presenter: Norma Taylor	Beg/Int.
Friday	2:00-3:00	Room # B103	Presenter: Norma Taylor	Int/Adv.

53. "Panes" (The Breads of Mexico)

Friday	9:00-10:00	Room #E106	Presenter: Oscar Bernal	Int/Adv.
Friday	10:00-11:00	Room # E106	Presenter: Oscar Bernal	Beg/Int.
Friday	2:00-3:00	Room # E106	Presenter: Oscar Bernal	All Levels

54. "El mercado" (The Public Market)

Friday	10:00-11:00	Room # A206	Presenter: Yvonne Anfossi	Beg/Int.
Friday	2:00-3:00	Room # A206	Presenter: Yvonne Anfossi	Int/Adv.

55. Crafts of Mexico

Friday	2:00-3:00	Room # A203	Presenter: Gabriela Rapkin	Beg/Int.

56. Political Highlights of Spain

Friday	9:00-10:00	Room #E100	Presenter: César García	Int/Adv.
Friday	10:00-11:00	Room #E100	Presenter: César García	Beg/Int.
Friday	2:00-3:00	Room #E100	Presenter: César García	Int/Adv.

Daily Planner - Advanced Level

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00-9:00	Group Conversation Room #_____	Group Conversation Room #_____	Group Conversation Room #_____	Group Conversation Room #_____	Group Conversation Room #_____
9:00-10:00	Break Out Session Choice: _____ _____ Room #_____	Break Out Session Choice: _____ _____ Room #_____	Break Out Session Choice: _____ _____ Room #_____	Break Out Session Choice: _____ _____ Room #_____	Break Out Session Choice: _____ _____ Room #_____
10:00-12:00	Instruction Room #_____	Instruction Room #_____	Instruction Room #_____	Instruction Room #_____	Instruction Room #_____
12:00-1:00	Lunch or Conversation	Lunch or Conversation	Lunch or Conversation	Lunch or Conversation	Lunch or Conversation
1:00-2:00	Videos or Computers or Lecture Series Room #_____	Videos or Computers or Lecture Series Room #_____	Videos or Computers or Lecture Series Room #_____	Videos or Computers or Lecture Series Room #_____	Videos or Computers or Lecture Series Room #_____
2:00-3:00	Break Out Session Choice: _____ _____ Room #_____	Break Out Session Choice: _____ _____ Room #_____	Break Out Session Choice: _____ _____ Room #_____	Break Out Session Choice: _____ _____ Room #_____	Break Out Session Choice: _____ _____ Room #_____
3:15-4:15	Mini-Course: Room #	Mini-Course: Room #	Mini-Course: Room #	Mini-Course: Room #	Mini-Course: Room #

Evaluation Form
Intensive Spanish Summer Institute 1996

In order to improve the Intensive Spanish Summer Institute, we ask that you please complete this evaluation form so that we may learn from your comments. Please check the level you attended:

Low Beginning ____
High Beginning ____
Low Intermediate ____
High Intermediate ____
Low Advanced ____
High Advanced ____

1. Did this Summer Institute meet your expectations? Please explain.

2. What did you enjoy most about the Institute? Why?

3. What did you like least about the Institute? Why?

4. Did you find the instructors knowledgeable? Which ones?

5. Did you find the Break-Out Sessions beneficial and enjoyable? Which were your favorites & why?

6. Were the hours of the Institute convenient for you? If not, what would you suggest for next year?

7. Would you like to attend another Summer Institute like this one in 1997?

8. If yes, what would you like to see added to the 1997 Institute?

9. What would you like to see deleted for the 1997 Institute?

10. Overall, how could we improve the Summer Institute experience?

Thank you for your comments!